BY/RITCHIE & DUNNAVANT. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1858.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, WILLIAM L. JACKSON. Election takes place on Thursday, May 27th, 1858 ----

THE STADE DUES. On the 3th April, Mr. Ricardo called the attention of Commous to the necessity of some efficient action by the British Government, for the abolition of this tax imposed on the commerce of the world by the Kingdom of Hanover. The statements elicited in the course of the debate which ensued, although wanting in historical comprehensiveness, are sufficient to awaken the minds of commercial nations to the burdensome nature of the tax and the injus-7 tice which has perpetuated it by means and in spite of contradictory treaty obligations. We extract from Mr. Ricardo's speech the following summary.

These duties are collected for the double purpose of raising revenue for the Hanoverian Government and discriminating unfavorably to the trade of Hamburg. Sometwenty miles below that city is situated the town of Spade, which contains a small Hanoverian fortress. Here all vessels, except those of Hanover, are obliged to stop and show their papers. On arriving at Hamburg, the cargo of each ship, before it can be discharged, must pay to a Hanoverian collector an advalorem tax, varying from one fourth to threeeighths per cent. Thus the navigation of the Elbe is impeded, and the Hamburg trade is burdened for the benent of the Hanoverian treasury and to the detriment of the commerce of all nations trading on the river .-The loss occasioned by stoppage and the necessity for a set of papers different from those required in any other trade are, of themselves, sufficient to require a reform; but the exerbitant amount of the tax collected constitutes an item of grievance equally im portant. British commerce with Hamburg pays tax varying from 65 to 168 per cent, on the amount of freight realized. The whole amount of the ex pense of maintaining the navigation of the river is paid-not by Hanover, who collects the tex, but by Hamburg, to whose detriment it is imposed.

The historical sketch afforded by Mr. Ricardo very meagre. The collection of the Stade dues dates back to 1038. In 1715, these dues were sold by Den mark to George I. as Elector of Hanover, for a sum of £150,000. This sum was paid out of the taxes of the people of England. Moreover, England was involved in a war with Sweden, upon the termination of which, a further sum of 1,000,000 rix dollars was paid to obtain peaceable possession of the disputed territories, including the power of levying the Stade dues. For these reasons, the duties on English cargoes were remitted in the time of George II. They were reimposed in the time of George III. This led to protests on the part of English merchants; but the reimposition was submitted to, because it occurred a a period when it was believed that the Congress of Vienna would soon settle all matters relating to the navigable rivers of Germany. The treaty of Vienna provided for the freedom of navigation of all the German rivers, and prohibited all charges which were not equally imposed on vessels of all countries Notwithstanding this, the Hanoverian Government retained the collection of the Stade dues, on the pretext that this was a sea, and not a river duty. This was the origin of much discontent in England; but no effectual step was taken, until 1844, when a treaty was agreed to, fixing the duties at the rates above mentioned, which rates have since been generally extended to cargoes of all nations.

Mr. Ricardo asserted the necessity of giving the required notice for the termination of the treaty, which would leave the question to be decided on its general merits, apart from the legal recognition of the tax by the British Government.

After some debate, it was agreed to refer the con sideration of the matter to a special committee.

We trust that our cousins across the water will fairthis imposition. So soon as this step is taken, of [Great cheering.] to place our own country on a footing with the most favored nation. At all events, it cannot be doubted that our government will be prompt to seize every opportunity for the abrogation of a system of imposition equally unjustifiable with that of the Danish Sound does, and which claims the additional demosit. of discrimination against the trade of a sister repub-

the interest which attaches to the venerable artist cannot fail to secure for him a large and appreciative audience. We can also state that the kind co operation of Mr. Bailard has enabled the lecturer to make every arrangement for the convenience of his audi ence. The pictures exhibited will be lighted by a new artistic arrangement calculated to give the best effect from every part of the room.

A HINT FOR OUR CITY FATHERS. The communication of "A Visitor," recommending ed for the numbering of bonses, is well worthy the consideration of our corporate authorities. Philadelphia is, we believe, the only city which has yet adopted this recent invention of one of her own citizens. Late visits to the Quaker city enable us to add our own testimony as to the very great convenience

The beautiful city of Richmond is deficient in one convenience, which, however, can easily be reme-died. At present, when enquiry is made as to the residence of any person, when not at the corner of two well known streets, the snewer is, that he may be found, (tor instance.) in Main between 6th and 7th atreets, neither indicating which side of the street nor the vicinity. Now it is the privilege of wisdom to tore us. Philadelphia has but recently enjoyed the advantage of a new mod- of numbering, equally available to the stranger and the citizen. The streets sre numerically named, as in Richmond, and the plan adopted, though not indicating the actual number of noness within any square, gives ample range for any number that may be erected; and every square is designated by a number to correspond with its name, for instance from first to second etreet, 100, from se-cond to third street, 200, &c., the even numbers on one side, the odd ones on the other, as usual. Thus if it be desired to find the residence in Philadelphia of a person in Vine street, No. 1506, it is only necessary to find 15th street, and on the left hand advancing towards 16th street, to count 2,46, and 1506 is found, even in the dark. The benefit of this plan may be applied to Richmond, even hefore the size Council. applied to Richmond, even before the city Conteil may require of each occupant of a house to affix a number to it, provided there be a general assent to the system. The Office of the Enquirer, instead of 171, may then be found in Main street, No. 1100 being at the S. W. corner of 11th street. The Office of the Dispatch, instead of 141, would be found at 1300-being at the S. W. corner of 13th street. If such an improvement be considered desirable, it will be easy to carry it out in all directions through the numberless houses of Richmond.

A VISITOR. THE BRITISH MINISTER AT THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

Lord Napier was one of the guests at the anniversary of the St. George's Society, which was celebrated at New York on the 23d instant, when he replied at some length to a toast complimentary to the British Minister in the United States. We make a sin-

reign and colonial affairs, there is one point in which the policy of the present cabinet will strictly coincide with that of their predecessors—in seeking to maintain the most intimate and triendly relations with the United States. (Enthusiastic cheers.) The part which I am called upon to take in this salutary work is one of a subordinate and deputed character, yet I need not tell you that where my efforts and counsels can be properly employed they shall be nucestimated. properly employed they shall be uncessingly directed towards an object in which my convictions, my ambition, and my heart are equally involved. There are still embarrassments in the relations of our governments which hang upon the ready cordiality of the ments which hang upon the ready cordinate of the two nations, and clog the flow of that mutual and its satisfaction which should be universal and undisturbed. If it be reserved for the Earl of Malmesburry, in conjunction with the present government of the United States, to remove these last impediments to a perfect understanding, they will have an honorable claim on the gratitude of England and America. appears to me that the better period has already com-menced, and commenced upon a field of incalculable importance. [Hear, hear.] The avenues of nego-lation having been opened by the capture of Can-ton, the plenipotentiary of the United States has

e contact over the surface of the globe. Ilm

PASSAGE OF THE KANSAS BILL - RE JOICINGS IN WASHINGTON CITY. Saturday last (says the Washington "Union") w enerally understood that the President would be se

enaded in the evening, the avenue was crowded oon after dark. About 9 o'clack the Marine Band passed up towards the Executive Mansion in a large our love, drawn by four horses, and was followed by on immease concourse. The cannoniers were also out, and thundered forth a salute from their fieldpiece opposite the North front of the Executive Man. sion, while the band, taking its position beneath the portico, played "Hail Columbia." Before they had completed, a dense crowd had congregated, and was constantly increased by new arrivals, until at least two thousand persons were assembled, including quite a number of ladies. The time, the place, the exultant cheers, the loud booming of the cannon, the patriotic strains of the band-all combined to form a picturesque and imposing scene, which-will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to

witness it. At the close of the national anthem, three cheers were proposed and given for the President of the United States, and, ere they had subsided, Mr. Buchanan appeared at the window over the hall door .-He appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, and when the cheering with which he was greeted was so hushed that he could be heard, he addressed the assembled multitude in a clear and distinct voice, with his usual pleasing style of eloquence.

his usual pleasing style of eloquence.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN:—I feel very much honored by the kindness which you have displayed in coming in such respectable numbers to give me a serenade. I have long been acquainted with Washington. I have been intimate with my fellow-citizens of this city for a longer period than many of you have lived, and I have never received anything but kindness, attention, and good will from the population of this District. [Cheers.] I thank you most cordially that the kindness which your fathers have extended to me still lives in the breasts of their children, and I hope, when I leave the city, if I live to return to my quiet home. I shall carry with me your affectionate regard, which I shall endeavor to deserve. [Applause.] This is a great occasion on which you have assembled. It is far above men. The best interests plause.] This is a great occasion on which you have assembled. It is far above men. The best interests of the country were involved in the long contest which has so happily terminated. [Applause.] I hope and believe that the result will tend to promote the peace and prosperity of our glorious Union [cheers.] and, of all the people upon the face of the serth, the people of Washington are the most interested in preserving this unity of interests which has rested in preserving this unity of interests which has rendered us glorious abroad, and successful and prosperous at home. [Cheers.] I do not think that

prosperous at home. [Cheers, I do not think the lit will be becoming in me to enterinto any discussion of the great question which has so happily terminated. I therefore must conclude these brief remarks with again repeating to you how heartily I feel your kind ness, and how gratefully I shall ever remember it to the last period of my existence. [Cheers.] The President, having retired, again approached the window; and remarked that there were several gentlemen with him. He did not know whether his friend Toombs would be willing to speak or not. Immediately there was a loud and prolonged call for Senator Toomba, who came forward, and, so soon as quiet was restored, spoke as follows :

this auspicious occasion, which calls for rejoicing throughout this broad land. After a contest of ten years, growing out of sectional differences, we have yesterday in the House of Representatives and Senate passed a measure, and I doubt not it will be confirmed by the President of the United States, of great permanent peace for ourselves and our children after us. [Applause.] This is a pacification in which there has been no dishonor anywhere, in which there has been no dishonor anywhere, in which there is the passed a linear permanent peace for ourselves and our children after permanent peace for ourselves and our children after us. [Applause.] This is a pacification in which there has been no dishonor anywhere, in which there has been no dishonor anywhere, in which there has been no concersion by the North to the South, has been no concersion by the North to the South, has been no concersion by the North to the South, has been no concersion by the North to the South or by the South to the North, but in a spirit of broth results of the Pensident—the first President—the first President from the State of the President from the Sta settled their sectional differences upon a sacred, and permanent, and fundamental ground of public principle and public honor. [Applausa.] Therefore, as there is a triumph nowhere, there is a sting nowhere, there is a triumph nowhere, there is a sting nowhere, and we see nothing in the bright and brilliant future but peace and harmony, and prosperity to the glorious out peace and natural over the party who have brought the country safe through all its struggles. Therefore, gentlemen, I have a right to rejoice. Let us all rejoice. Let the voice reverberate from the hill the Atlantic to the Pacific—from the Lakes to the Pace, through the land of America. [Applaue.] And who are there to oppose it; who shall raise a voice to do not be state.

Sound dues, and which claims the additional demerit country; but after the House, by a majority of its country. and constitutional the country immediately responded to that call, and universal prosperity prevailed thereafter. Now, fellow-citizens, after four years' contest with sectionalism, we have declared that the principle of popular sovereignty shall prevail in Kansas, and if Kansas accepts, then it is she will come into the Union with the republican form, commanding all the guarantees that are given under that admission. If she rejects it because she receives millions of the public domain as other States have received them coming into the Union, and demands it as paramount coming into the Union, and demand it as paramount of her admission, then let Kansas shrisk, and let her bleed, [applause:] for she shall never come in until she has sufficient population. So far as I am concerned, I have not participated in this discussion.—
But I hope you will stand firmly by the Chief Magistrate, as you stood by General Jackson, to put down this monster—the Bank of the United States—and we will have peace and unity; and if you will give us the Pacific rail road, we will have a happy and united country, indeed. [Cheers.]

Mr. Clay of Ky., was next introduced. sociated with this White House where we now stand. Those times have gone. They are passed, and there is nothing to be realized beyond what we have at present—a Clay, an humble follower in the ranks of the democracy. [A voice, "Good," and applause I A great victory has been accomplished—a victory which it has taken months at the other end of the Avenue to achieve for us. Thank God! it has at last been accomplished, and that this country may look for quiet and peace. Bleeding Kansas no longer will have occasion to send her shrieks to the feder at Capitol. She is a member now by her own will, following out the doctrine which was proclaimed at the other end of the avenue in 1850. She is brought now, without intervention, by the voice of her own people, into the Union of States, and to be one of the glorious Union, without let and without hindrance. people, into Chief of States, 255 to the chief of glorious Union, without let and without hindrance, except it be of the inserable politicians who have so long distracted her and distracted this land. [Applause I Congratulate you, fellow citizens, I congratulate you from this window of the White House, I congratulate you that in the administration of Mr. Busharan that good deed has been done. I congratulate Buchanan that good deed has been done. I congratu-late you that an end is now put to the miserable ques-tion of slavery, which has so long distracted our glo-rious country. [Cheers, I have nothing more to say except to tender to you my cordial congratula-tions that we have accomplished that end. [Ap-plause.]

of this country. Its origin is an the passage of the Istal Miscouri component of the two special to the country, and we shall be reported to this country, and we shall be reported to this country, and we shall be reported to the country and the passage of the Istates under the fed constitution. The illustrious Father of his Country, on the consistent of the United States under the fed constitution. The illustrious Father of his Country, on the consistent of the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some providential agency." We submit that this graceful acknowledgement of Divine interposition in behalf of the republic is most appropriately repeated on the present occasion.

The New York Journal of Commerce remarks:

The bill which has passed has been stignatized in some quarters, as a bribe to the people of K-asymuch as it provides for the transferite organization, of certain 1-standard, in the present occasion of public transfer, of the land, and that hereafter we shall have the Union fathers—a Union under the constitution, where the rights of all sections are to be respected and preserved.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, was not the present occasion.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, was not the passage of the Islat Miscouri comprised for the transfer.

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The bill which has passed both because it is organization, of certain 1-standard, in the present occasion.

The New York Journal of Commerce remarks:

The bill which has passed both house, will be approved by the present occasion.

The bill which has passed been stignatized, in the pre

MR. STEVENSON'S SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens: If the spirits of the departed dead were cognizant of what is passing on this globe. I know the spirits of Jackson, and of Clay, and of Webster, are this night looking down upon us with joy that the Constitution stands intact and that the Union is preserved. ["Good!" and applause.] I come, fellow-citizens, with no claim to your partiality come, fellow-citizens, with no claim to your partiality except as an humble instrument of my adopted State of Kentucky, and in her name I tell you that able rejoices, as she always has done, at the preservation of this glorious and hallowed Union. [Applause] Born myself in Virginia, I claim no title for having followed out the lessons of him who spent one fourth of his life in this city, and the ouly reward that I have is, that in leaving my own dear Virginia, and being transplanted to Kentucky. I have not been unmindful of his teachings, or the political principles of my native State. [Applause.] Kentucky, though she long wandered from the democratic fold, comes hack, as she always has come back when the Union or the Constitution was in danger. You have seen the triumph of these great principles in my friend.

confidence and useful concert between the arbiters of I mon countrymen, that a question truitful of controversy and strife amongst those who should be friends, and amongst those who have been friends—a subject which had for a long time engendered strife between al-ly separated sections of our great country, and which for four months past has occupied almost ex-clusively the time of Congress and interrupted the oublic business -- has been finally, and, as I trust, mos Saturdby last (says the Washington "Union") was emphatically a day of congratulation among all true period Union men at this metropolis, and, as it was searted Union men at this metropolis, and, as it was the measure adopted yester day by Congress for the final settlement of this Kan as question may exercise, as I believe it will exercise, a most salutary influence upon the future peace and

prosperity of our common country. [Applause] regard it as a measure of peace not only for Kanass but for the whole country—a measure of union for the States and union for the Democratic party. [Cheers.] When in December bust this issue was first presented. I little anticipated all the difficulties which we have nce encountered : but I adopted the course which have since pursued from a high sense of duty, and an abiding benef that the admission of that Territory as State was the best means of settling this end feud which was agitating the country. I adopted that policy, I say, because it accorded with my convictions of duty, and, in addition to that, I was enabled to cooperate and sustain our wise, prudent and sagacious Chief Magistrate. (Renewed applause.) I rejoice, my friends, because that policy has been

sustained by Congress. I have no pririt of exultation, and I know you have known, because those against whom we have contended on this subject have been defeated. No such contracted partisan policy brings you here to night; and no such motive moves me in what I have to say to you. A far more patriotic im-pulse moves you and me—we are gratified because he right has triumphed-|Cries of "good!" because principle has prevailed—because a measure ust and right in itself, and fraught, as I believe, with just and right in itself, and fraught, as I believe, with blessings to our common country, has been adopted. I should weary you were I to attempt, on an occasion like this, to discuss the measure itself. That I will not do, for it is familiar to you all. This much I may say, however, that, after a controversy of four months the question has been settled on the broad basis of principle, and a principle which the Democratic party have maintained—to wit that Congress has no right to interfere with the in stitutions of a Territory—that Congress had no situtions of a Territory—that Congress had no right to judge of the Constitution or State Govern-ment made by a Territory, but we must take it or reject it as it came to us. That principle has been

maintained, and at the same time we have paid due respect to the wishes of the people of Kansas on the question of becoming a State or remaining a Territory, by placing within their reach the decision of that question. [Applause.] Congress has disposed of this feud, and all else that remains to be the control of t posed of this tend, and all ease that remains to be done belongs to the people of Kansas. They came with a Constitution and State government, and asked admission as a covereign State upon terms of per-fect equality with the other States of the Union. We eccepted that government without qualification and without criticism; but their demand for land was exorbitant. It was such a demand as was never made orbitant. It was such a demand as was never made before, and could not be granted by Congress. We accordingly struck it out, and said to the people of Kansas, it you will take the same amount of lands which we gave to Minnesota, then you are in the Union, and the controversy is over. If not, you must remain a Territory until your population is equal to the ratio for one member in the House of Representatives. In all this Democratic principle has been preserved, and at the same time the will of the people of Kaness is to have unrestrained sway as to whe ther they will become a State at this time or not .-

[Cheers] Fellow citizens, permit me to say here, that when we reflect on the mighty influence which the Demo cratic party has exercised in this country, ever since the organization of the government, it is difficult to determine which we should most rejoice at—whether it be that this measure is to re-unite the Democratic party and secure its future ascendency, or whether it party and secure its inture ascendency, or whether it be, that a measure that has so long divided Congress and interrupted the public business has been permanently disposed of. For I believe that the success of the Democratic party and its liberal principles in volves now, as it has done for years, the stability of quiet was restored, spoke as follows:

MR. TOOME'S SPECH.

Being introduced by the distinguished patriot and Chief Magistrate who has just addressed you, as well as encouraged by your complimentary notice, I suppose I must join my corgratulations with yours upon this auspicious occasion, which calls for rejoicing throughout this broad land. After a contest of ten years, growing out of sectional differences, we have

President. [Applause.] I believed then, as I am sure now, that no man in the land understood this question better than Mr. Buchanan, and upon no man's independent and the land understood this question better than Mr. Buchanan, and upon no man's independent and the land of the land man's judgment could the country more safely rely.

[Applause.] In a public career of forty years, beginning in the Legislature of his native State, presing through the lower house of Congress, and through plause.] And who are there to oppose it; who shall raise a voice to destroy it?—[a voice in the crowd: "Nobody."] Where shall it come from! It can only come from the disappointed cabal—the coalition who traffic in public safety, public honor; and they will sink in inglorious obscurity while the star of America shall rise and shine transcendent now and fever, [Great obsering.]

Senator Gwin of California was then introduced.

SENATOR GWIN'S SPECH.

Twenty four years ago about this time was terminated the great contest between General Jackson and the Bank of the United States. [Applause.] It thanks for the compliment you have extended to me

and Hon. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, who severally addressed the assembled multitude. Calls were also made on Senator Hunter, of Virginia, who was absent from home, and on Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, who was indisposed. The assemblage broke up at 12 o'clock, and the lateness of the hour prevents the publication of the other speeches.

After the band had left the Executive Mansion, the cannoniset took their field piece to the Central mar.

After the band had left the Executive Mansion, the cannoniers took their field piece to the Central mark ket place, and there fired a national salute of thirty two guns. The new State of Kanens adds another star to the star-spangled banner of freedom, and another gun to the Union salute. Every thing passed off peace ably and quietly, and there was evidently a hearty delight that this long-v-ved question was banished from the Hallof Congress. Men from the cold forests of Maine and from the orange groves of Floridafrom the goiden gate of the Pacific and from the populous cities of the Atlantic—all joined in rejoicing that the Kansas question has been settled, and the that the Kansas question has been settled, and the Union relieved from the last and most dangerous agitation within its existence.

THE PASSAGE OF THE KANSAS COMPROMISE

The news of the final passage of the Kansas bill through both Houses of Congress, has, so far as we have observed, been received with very general satisfaction by moderate and conservative men of all parties, who had become thred of its protracted discussion and almost disgusted with the delay it caused to the more important and pressing business before the na tional legislature. The National Intelligencer thus

We are sure that all of our readers will learn with a pleasure as heartfelt as our own is in announcing the fact that the protracted, angry, mischievous, and, as regards sectional interests unduly exaggerated Kan sas contest in Congress, has at last been terminated, and terminated, as all of our sectional differences have been from the formation of the government to the pre-sent time, by some surrender of impracticable ground on both sides, and by an acknowledged compromise of extreme position in the adoption of a middle course The Union also sava:

Thus has terminated the most extraordinary and

The bill which has passed has been stigmatized, in some quarters, as a bribe to the people of Kansaa, in asmuch as it provides for the transfer to the State, on less, if we remember correctly, than the Top-knites asked for—and no more than the Minnesota and Oregon admission bills provide for givi-g to those territories, on their admission into the Union as States.—It is the aetiled policy, on the admission of new States, to grant them lands, to a certain extent, for school and other purposes, generally regulated by a school and other purposes, generally regulated by a grant of certain numbered ections in each township;

back, as she always has come back when back, as she always has come back when the triumph of these great principles in my friend, the son of the departed stateman who nobly earned for himself the title, which will never die, of the great pacificator. [Cheers.] He has spoken, and to come as an humble follower of that great party to add my hearty amen to what he has said. [Applause.] As long as the precepts of Washingtes shall find a response in Kentucky, so long will Kentucky stand he Virginia, the mother of States, and, I may say.

Cantiamen, I bid you good

Dentlamen, I bid you good

Dentlamen of Congress.

Dentlamen of Congress.

Dentlamen of the conference committee, to content with the conference committee. To content with the conference committee. To content with the conference committee. To content with the proposition of the conference committee. To content with the proposition, and to cast their votes in accordance with their previous habits, against the party which has made Kansas shricking, if not a provision of the conference committee. To content with the proposition, and to cast their votes in accordance with their previous habits, against the party which has made Kansas shricking, if not a provision of the conference committee. To content with the proposition, and to cast their votes in accordance with their previous habits, against the party which has made Kansas shricking, if not a provision of the conference committee. To content with the proposition, and to cast their votes in accordance with their previous habits, against the party which has made Kansas shricking, if not a provision of the conference committee. To content with the proposition of the conference committee. To content the proposition of the conference committee.

Gov. Walker, in his letter to Mr. Cox, of Onio, written previous to the passage of the bill, says: This bill, as interpreted by me, is in precise formity with my views and course, not only in Kau-sas, but since my return; and, in following the path where duty and conscience bade me, I must support

JUDGE ELLIS-THE CELEBRATION AT NEW.

JUDGE ELLIS—THE CELEBRATION AND BERN, &c.

[Correspondence of the Nouth Side Democrat.]

WELDON, N. C., May 1, ISSS.

Hon. John W. Ellis passed through this place yesterday, and will commence the Gubernatorial campaign at Mouroe, in Union county, on the 11th inst. He tendered his resignation as Judge, to Gov. Bragg, immediately on adjourning Northampton Court on Thursday last. The resignation was to take effect on its rescaled by the Governor.

Thursday last. The resignation was to take dust. It is receipt by the Governor.

The Newbern celebration of the completion of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad from Newbern to Goldsborough, is over, and by the aid of a kind friend, I am enabled to give you the following items:

A train left Goldsboro, at 4 P. M., on Wednesday, crowded and jammed, and having on board the Oak City Guarda, Capt. Rutus S. Tucker, and with the Richmond Armory Band (for they had employed this band for the occasion.) As the train moved off, the band struct, up, and was answered by the band of the United States ship Pennsylvania, from portice of the Griswold Hotel, just opposite. portice of the Griswood Hotel, just road being smooth and straight the train made good time, and arrived at Newbern at about 7 o'clock. The own was full, both hotels overflowing with guest and nearly every private house in the same situation My friend was so fortunate as to meet Alonzo T Jen-kins, Esq., by whom he was so kindly and hospitably entertained as to be perfectly at his ease all the time. He is lavieb in his encomiums on the hospitality of Mr. L. and his excellent left. Mr. J., and his excellent lady.

Several amusing incidents occurred, which I shall reserve for a future letter.

An amateur theatrical troupe, belonging to the town, performed on Wednesday night to a crowded house, for the benefit of the Masons; but the theatre was very small and not a great many could obtain admittance.

admittance.
On Thursday morning, the Shanghais opened the ball by crowing, crowing, crowing, as if the world was on fire and they shut up in a coop enjoying the general conflagration. This was intermingled with the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon, so that it was not at all difficult to imagine that something unusual was on hand.

Before nine o'clock the trains began to arrive, and

in a few moments the military formed in front of a board fence. The spectators formed on the fence; the fence broke down, and the crowd rallied on the uins, determined to see it out.

ruins, determined to see it out.

The following military were in attendance:
Oak City Guards; Fayetteville Independent Light
Infantry; Lafayette Light Infantry; Wilmington Light
Infantry; Pamlico Sound Guards; Salishury Guards;
Orange Guards; German Volunteers; Rowan Rifles;
Newbern Light Infantry and Wilmington Cadets.
Marshal Henry J. B. Clark, then formed the proession and marched to the hotel to receive His Ex ceelency, the Governor, the speakers and other "big guns," and thence proceeded to Academy Green.— Here, Hon. John R. Donnell opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks, after which he intro-duced Rev. Mr. Haughton who read a prayer just eleven minutes long. Rev. Francis L. Hawks was then introduced, and delivered an address fifty seven minutes long, after which the "Old North State" was sung. Hon. Henry W. Miller was introduced, and addressed the assemblage about forty minutes. Both of these addresses were well received, but there were many who did not hear them at all, owing to the vast concourse of people assembled on the occasion. A benediction was then pronounced by Rev. A. Weaver.

After the conclusion of these exercises the crowd turned their attention towards the depot, where dinner was spread. While our friend was sitting in a car, taking notes, a mellow individual a-ked him to take down his name as he wanted to go back on the train, and proposed to pay his fare, but our friend didn't charge him any thing, whereupon he volunteered to enlighten our friend by informing him that he, the aforesaid individual, could "make as good a cart wheel as any man living." Our friend advised him to "stick to it," which he promised to do, whereupon they parted. The tables, of which three were 600 feet in length.

were spread in the engine house. Although the crow was about three thick all around, there was such an abundance of food that after all had eaten, there was food enough left to feed as many more.

A ball was given, at night, at which the attendance was so large that it was utterly impossible for one-fifth of them to even see what was going on and as for

participating in the dance, nine tenths of those who wished to dance were crowded out by those who did wished to dance were crowded out by those who did not. The ball was a grand affair, however, and the only objection to it was the size of the crowd. The crowd in Newbern was variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand, and yet in the whole as semblage there were not twenty drunken men. The whole affair was highly creditable to the citizens of

Newbern, the Railroad companies and the vast audience assembled on the occasion.

All agree that Newbern is one of the most beautiful towns in the State. If I had space I would give a QUILIBET.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE

[From the London Times' Correspondent.] FRIDAY, April 16th .- Four o'clock this afternoon was the last hour allowed to candidates for the Le-gislative corps to sign their electoral bulletins, and sen; M. Ernest Picard (advocate, for the fifth us-trict; and M. Jules Favre (advocate,) for the sixth district; so that be it for good or bad, three demo-cratic lawyers have a capital chance of being elected for the department of the Seine. The most impor-tant is M. Jules Favre, who was one of the more prominent Republicans of the Legislative Assembly. It is said that two frigates are to be constructed on Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, Hon. James S. Green of Missouri, Hon. William H. English, of Indians and Hon. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, who severally addressed the assembled multitude. Calls—

> the season. Until then the camp will be commanded by Marshal Canrobert. The people of Nantes are in great alarm lest the whole shipping trade of that port on the Loire should be intercepted by the new harbor of St. Nizaire, at the mouth of the river, just as Havre, at the Seine's mouth, prevents heavy cargoes

Havre, at the Seine's mouth, preventá heavy cargoes from going up to Rouen.

The following Telegraphic despatches were received by the Times: Madrid, April 15.—Col. Verdugo, Deputy to the Corlez, was severely wounded in a duel yesterday. It is said that her Majesty is in an interesting state. The Madrid Journals of the 12th do not contain news of much importance. The Express has the following:—Naples, April 14th—The formation of a camp at Gaeta is seriously spoken of. Count Trapani, the King's brother, has resigned the command of the royal guards, in consequence of a difficulty with his Majesty. The Suabian Mercury, April 16th, announces from Hegburg, (Switzerland,) that 250 men have been sent for to put down troubles which had broken out on the occasion of the municipal elections. A red flag had been displayed. The pal elections. A red flag had been displayed. The public houses frequented by the radicals are closed by

The result of the Customs Conference at Vienna is so incomplete, that the representatives of the various Powers are to return in June with fresh instructions. Powers are to return in June with tresh instructions. The cituation of Turkey and Montenegro, appears so slarming that the Russian Charge d'Affairs at Vien na has been charged to announce that Russia is concentrating troops on the South West to provide for contingencies. The notion that it is intended to make the Paris Conference a permanent institution is corroborated by private letters received to day from various quarters. Some of the German Powers have already taken elsement the idea of a Conference meet. already taken alarm at the idea of a Conference meeting regularly in Paris to settle the quarrels of Europe. It is understood that every effort will be made to arrange the difference between Sardinia and Naples prior to the meeting of the Conference. The submission of the question to arbitration is still talked of, and the King of Holland is now named as perfectly

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Traveler writes as follows on the political condition of Europe:

writes as follows on the political condition of Europe:
You may depend upon it, this imperial enthusiasm
of the interested, this boasted imperial action, is
destined to experience a terrible re-action, the like of
which the world has never seen.
Glance over all Europe and see how delicate is the
posture of affairs in general. Sardinia and Naples
are on the eve of an open rupture on their differences
respecting the steamship Cagliari. The effervescence
in Lombardy Venitia is so great, the Austrian Government has deemed it prudent to send three additional regiments thither. Since 1848 there has not
been so much agitation in Lombardy and Venice. A ditional regiments thither. Since 1848 there has not been so much agitation in Lombardy and Venice. A few nights ago, Mine. Strozzi, a Venetian lady of rank, entered the Fenice, wearing, by accident, a head-dress adorned with yellow and black feathers (these are the Austrian colors.) The moment she was perceived, such a clamor was raised in the theatre that she was instantly obliged to ratise and to call were Assign officers for writers. retire, and to call upon Austrian officers for protection; a good many arrests were made, and the next night the theatre was closed 'by order.' Whenever a play is brought out in which conspirators appear. they are vehemently applauded. A short time since the stage directors of some play required the Doge of Venice to appear in old costume. Such frantic ap-plause as greeted this image of the past, so dear, was never commanded even by Taglioni or Rubini in their prime. At Padra and Paire thath still sessed universities, faded though their splendor is) the students sent 20 francs to a cure, with a request that he would say mass for the soil of some deceased person, at an appointed time, without, however, letting him know for whom the mass was intended.

importance. [Hear, heer.] The avenues of negolation having been opened by the capture of Can
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trankly struck in, with the ministers of the allies
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finally agreed to, and it is not improbable that the
Democratic party will be substantially a unit on this,
the leading measure of Mr. Buchanar's Administrato the recipion of espatches from Com. Josiah Tatthe leading measure of Mr. Buchanar's Administrato the recipion of the flag-ship San Jacinto, at
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France threatens Switz gland with religing the exequal France threatens Switz grand with rearring the styring tor from all Swise congula in France if the new consultare not accepted. The position of France and England is also unsatisfactory, for not only the alliance is in the same weakened condition, but the occupation of the island of Perim by England, is looked upon as a violation. tion of existing treaties, which the interests of France and Russia require them to resist with energy. Marshal Pelissier leaves this week for London, and the papers say "the alliance depends upon the reception

te, and the propositions he carries, meet."

There is a rumor atlost that all the generals, especially those of the engineering corps, who served in the Crimea, "will avail themselves of the opportuni the Crimen, "will avail themselves of the opportunity" to present their homage to the Queen. If they do go to England, it is merely to make a military reof go to England, it is increty to make a military reconnoisance with that perfidy habitual to this race, under the guise of a friendly visit. Marshal Pelissier is not only accompanied by the usual legation, but be is attended with his staff, ordinance officers, and aides de camp. All this looks disagreeable.

THE ATROCITIES OF GOVERNOR YEH. detailed advices received from China do no ontain any additional news relative to the progress of the military or diplomatic operations, but row a strong flood of light on the character of the Chinese rule—at least under Governor Yeb. A more atrocious system of rule, or a more brutal ruler could scarcely be found in any country or any age of the world. It seems that in the space of two years this savage mandarin caused no fewer than seventy thousand persons (rebels, or supposed rebels,) to be exected in the Aceldams of Canton, and that the mode execution rivals in barbarity that of the most de-graded savages. The prisons of Canton, too seem to be infinitely worse than even the worst of Naples, and the treatment of the prisoners indescribably hor-

Jalls of Canton.-Lord Elgin and the commis

sioners have made a tour of inspection to the jails of Canton, and the results of their experience have been set forth in the China "Mail" as follows:

Each of these establishments contains several different prisons, and the description of one of these
will serve for the whole. It was entered by an open
court yard about fifteen yards long by six broad.—
This court world is a several with a server for the een set forth in the China "Mail" as follows: This court yard about literal yards long by six orosa. This court yard is paved with granite slabs, and tolerably clean and airy, thanks to the rain, wind and aun to which it is exposed; on each side of the yard are three compartments or dens, each about five yards ong by four broad, and separated from each other and from the court yard by double rows or posts, similar to those which are used in barricading the oors of the common Chinese houses in Hong Kong. doors of the common Chinese houses in Hong Rong, the posts of one row fitting between the posts of the other row, leaving space barely for a man to pass his hand through. The doors of five of these rooms were open, the whole of the prisoners in the five dens thus having access to the open yard. Inside are hoards and tressels, on which the prisoners lie, the floor being, as far as could be judged from the filth with which it was covered, as nature formed it—of earth; the height of the rooms is ample enough, and, on the whole, the prisoners were far better than was expected, and, if properly kept, would leave no cause for complaint.
On entering, the warning voice of the turnkey

drove the poor wretches into their dens, but a tap n the head soon silenced this officious personage and the friendly voice of a foreigner telling them in Chinese to come out, soon brought about sevenliving creatures on their knees before such mes sengers of humanity as had never before stood in that horrid place. The sight of these poor crea-tures was dreadful; their forms diseased and emaciated—their eyes gazing in astonisament, with the vacant stare of lunatics—their filthy rags dropping from them—their hair unshorn and unombed, long and borribly stiff, black, and abun dant, in awful contrast with their pale and ghastly teatures; there they knelt, trembling with cold weakened by starvation, and in some cases appa rently callons even to the event—so strange and wonderful as it must have been to them—which was taking place, of an enquiry into their condition by foreign occupants of the city. All the borrors of an English prison, poorhouse and lunatic asylum were here accumulated, without a single one of the redeeming features which mark those establishments n our own more civilized country. The prisoners were ordered to stand up, and then questioned, while ome of the visitors went into the cells to examine them. Many of the poor wretches were actually to weak to come out of their dens to thank their delive-rers (foreigners, officers, and, soldiers.) in the court-yard of the prison. Lengthened suffering incarce ration, and starvation, has produced that callousness which, with excessive weakness, prevented them from coming to see a sight they had never before witnessed. They were told to go outside, and managed o raise their scarecrow figures, and stagger along n front of their foreign visitors. One poor child, a boy of thirteen years of age, was

also a prisoner in this horrible place. He was told to get up; but, with an empty idiotic smile on his face, he merely raised his eyes and shuffled a few inches along the board on which he was sitting; he was a prisoner for rebellion! The poor creature had not strength enough to stand; his limbs were fright ful to look at—literally he was a living skeleton and two of the abler prisoners carried him out. The five dens were emptied, and while Mr. Parks was talking with their late immates, the other foreigners looked into the sixth den, the door of which was closed. It is difficult to realise the horrible nature of the con-tens of that room. As the door opened, a pitrous, lamentable cry arose from about twenty human be-ings, not one of whom could stand. Death's grip was hard on many of them; there was one poor fellow lying crouched on the ground in the corner. is ribs actually proteuting -he was dead! Yes, the transmit their formal declaration, on oath, of identity in Frios actuary programs—a was dead: Texture to the Constitution and the Emperor. After much doubt and healtation, the three persons who in Paris stand on the Opposition interest, have this afternoon complied with that indispensable condition. Those three are M. Lionville for the third electoral district, to which the late General Cavaignac had been chosen; M. Ernest Picard (advocate, for the fifth district, and M. Libe, Farra, (advocate, for the fifth district, and M. Libe, Farra, (advocate, for the sixth of the vieth, would soon have followed their dead company.)

> our way under the guidance of some experienced friend, we came to a carpenter's shop, fronting the entrance to a small potter's field. It is not a rood in area, of an irregular shape, resembling most an ob formed of unbarked wood standing in an angle, with There is nothing to be suggiffed as a shred of rotting rope hanging from one of them. There is nothing to fix the attention in this small enclosure, except that you stumble against a human skull now and then as you walk along it. This is the Aceldama, the field of blood, the execution ground of Canton. The upper part of that carpenter's shop is the place where nearly all the European residents. the place where nearly all the European residents have, at the price of a dollar each, witnessed the wholesale massacre of which Europe has heard with a nestating skeptorem. It is within this year than monster Yeb has within two years destroyed the life of 70,000 iellow beings. These crosses are the instruments to which those victims were tied who were condemned to the special torture of being sliced to death. Upon one of these the wife of a rebel General was placed, and by Yeh's order her flesh was cut from her body.

from her body.

The fragment of rope which now hangs to one of the crosses was used to bind a woman, who was cut up for murdering her husband. The sickening de tails of the massacre perpetrated on this spot have been related to me by those who have seen them, and which had broken out on the occasion of the minicipal elections. A red flag had been displayed. The public houses frequented by the radicals are closed by authority.

The Globe says that it is positively stated at Berlin (Cologne Gazette,) that Russin intends to give notice of the cessation of all her treaties of navigation and commerce with other States, and to modify them in conformity with the new Customs tariff, taking the treaty them a blow behind which forced out the head and the color of the conformity with the new Customs tariff, taking the treaty them a blow behind which forced out the head and the color of the c

commerce with other States, and to modify them in conformity with the new Customs tariff, taking the treaty between France and Russia as the model. The relations of Russia with foreign countries will thus become more free, and will acquire more extension. It is thought that the treaty of commerce between Russia and Prussia will also be raised. M. Brogniart, chef d'escadron of artillery, has been appointed by the Emperor to the command of the military mission in Persia. It is worthy of remark that appointments of this kind are now for the first time made by the French officers who accepted service in Persia were struck out of the army list.

The result interest then arranged them in rows, giving them a blow hehind which lorced out the head and nech, and laid them convenient for the blow. There came the warrant of death. It is a banner. As soon as it waved in sight, without verbal order view, the work began. There was a succession of dull crunching sounds—chop, chop, chop, chop, chop, chop with their heavy sever dealt, for the dexterous manisher are ducated to their work. Until they can with their heavy swords slice a great bulbus vegetable as thin as we slice a cucumber, they are not eligible for their office. Three esconds a head suffice. It takes rather longer for the assistants to transfer the range of them as the model. The result of the Castoms Conference at Vienna is one minute five executioners clear off one hundred lives. It takes rather longer for the assistants to cram the bodies into rough coffins, especially as you might see them cramming two into one shell, that they might embezzle the spars wooden box. The heads were carried off in boxes; the saturated earth was of value as manure. was of value as manure.

(From the Louisville Courier, I ACQUITTAL FOR KILLING A SEDUCER IN KENTUCKY.

The trial of Hardesty for the shooting of Grubb, occupied three days of last week, at Burlington, Boone county. It will be remembered that a sister esty told the seducer that he would give him six months in which to make his choice between marry-ing the giri and being killed. The six months expired, and Grubb not having married the girl, Hardesty

days ago, in Richmond county, North Carolina, a ne-gro man, belonging to Britain Chapel, armed with an axe, entered his master's house, and killed his master and mistress, and so dreadfully mangled two of his children that they cannot survive. Dr. J. Ewin was sent for, and while attending the mangled children. was attacked by the negro with his axe. Fortunate ly a loaded gun was at hand, with which the doctor

for the Lynchburg Extension on certain conditions.
They then passed a resolution recommending the city
of Alexandria as the site for a National Foundry.

CITY AND STATE NEWS

PICTORIAL LECTURE.-The Lecture to be given this evening, in the Concert Room of Ballard's Hotels by the venerable Rembrandt Peale, of Philadelphiadiffers from ordinary Lectures in being as much addressed to the eye as the ear. Besides, it is a Lecture on Washington by one who knew him per-Lecture on Washington by one who knew him per-House,—Mr. Stevens of Georgia, gave notice sonally. Mr. Peale is the last surviving artist who sonally. Mr. Peale is the last surviving artist who painted Washington, from the life, as his father, C. W. Peale, was the first to paint a Portrait of the mext, at 11 o'clock in the morning; Wednesday, great American four years before the Declaration of Independence, and likewise painted several other portraits of Washington during the Revolutionary contest and afterwards, which were valued as the DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF most authentic likenesses of our venerated chief. The Pictures which will this evening be displayed by Mr. Peale, by a light concentrated on them and hid from the eyes of the spectators, shown singly in the course of his Lecture, comprise his father's portrait of Washington, taken in 1772-Houdon's, taken in A boarding house adjoining was also nearly des 1785-Trumbull's, taken in 1792-Stuart's, taken in 1798-his own-original taken in 1795, and a Colossal Monocrome of it-besides a portrait of Mrs. Washington, and a large portrait of Chief Justice Mar-

THE VIRGINIA LAND OFFICE.-The communica tion of "A Virginian," in reply to "S. W. D." on the subject of Virginia Land Warrants, came to hand too late for insertion in to day's paper. It will be published

DARING BURGLARY -Between the hours of ter o'clock Saturday evening and six o'clock Monday norning, the extensive gun manufactory of Mr. Samuel Sutherland on Main Street, between 12th and 13th Sutherland on Main Street, between 12th and 13th, was entered by prizing open a door of the rear workshop; and valuable goods, to the amount of four or five hundred dollars, were carried off. Among the articles stolen were some twenty or thirty five and six-barcles stolen were sometiment.

Fel revolvers, a quantity of cutlery, &c. It is supposed that an attempt was made to fire the premises, as a quantity of burnt paper was found in different parts of the store. The burglars narrowly escaped with their lives, however for in burning the paper to fire the building, or perhaps to aid them in selecting the most valuable portions of the stock, some of the pa-per much burnt was found very near an open canis ter of powder, which, had it ignited, would have sent the depredators "to that bourne whence no travelle

Coming to Justice .- Meredith Workman, a con vict from Wayne county, who escaped from the Virginia Penitentiary the 13th of November last, (and who would have been discharged on the 17th of April.) some months ago committed a burglary in West Liberty, Morgan county, Ken tucky, and has been arrested and confined for trial. Workman was supposed, when arrested to be C. Crawford, who had escaped from the Virginia Penitentiary; but Col. Morgan has received reliable information on the subject from Mr. Ward, the jailor at West Liberty. Workman will be tried to be identified in the liberty of the present month (Max) with but the 3d Monday of the present month (May.) with but little doubt of conviction, and after suffering for that off-nce, the authorities of Greenup county. Kentucky. have a demand for him to answer to three in dictments for larceny in that county. After all these offences shall be satisfied, he may be called back t Virginia to answer for the escape. A reward of \$150, tands against him here!

A BALTIMORE GIFT ENTERPRISE. -The Charlottes ville Advocate publishes a letter addressed to a gen-tleman of that place, purporting to come from J. II Cantield & Co., as the proprietors of a so called gift nterprise, claiming to be located at 16, South Calvert street in Baltimore, and denounces it as a swindling concern of the same class as those recently broken up n New York. The Advocate says the style of the firm is no doubt fictitious, assumed, doubtless to avail themselves of the integrity and high standing of Can field. Bros. & Co., of Baltimore, a large and well known jewelry establishment in that city. The let-ter and accompaning circular, the Advocate says, has been forwarded to the Mayor of Baltimore. CIRCUIT COURT OF GRAYSON.-The Spring term

of the Circuit Court of Grayson county is now in session, Hon. Andrew S. Fulton presiding. On Sa turday the jury in the case of Jackson Holloway, for the malicious stabbing of his brother, rendered a ver-dict of guilty, and confinement in the Penitentiary for the term of three years.

the District Court of Alleghany county, a short time ago, in which the city was plaintiff, and George Gardiner (an old colored man.) was defendant.— George had incautiously gone hall for a tax collector who camosed. The jury returned the following verdict: "Judgment in favor of defendant, as the jury is of opinion that the finance committee did not et with the proper caution and discretion in accepting colored man as security, who is not a citizen.

HOMICIDE IN ALBEMARIE. - A coroner's inques was held last week over the body of a negro boy. Martin, aged 17 years, the property of R. W. Lewis, Esq., near Bentivoglio, in this county. It appears from the evidence, that the boy had been suspected of an attempt to poison the overseer, (James F. Prid-dy) for which he was whipped and placed in confine-He was confined by passing a trace chain around his neck, and fastening one end to a rafter of the cabin. The lower end of the chain reached to, within three feet of the floor, and was loosely fastened around the neck, without any apprehension of strangulation.—
From Friday, to 7 o'clock of Saturday night, the overseer furnished the boy with his meals regularly, and upon each visit did not observe that any danger was likely to result from the confinement. On Sun day morning the boy was found dead. The verdic of the coroner's jury was, "That the said Martin came to his death by being chained by the neck and other wise improperly confined, by James F. Priddy, his overseer, and that he died between the hours of 7, P. M., on the 17th, and 6, A. M., on the 18th."

Priddy has been balled in the earn of \$200 for his appearance at court. Mr. Lewis is fully experated from all blame in the matter. He was confined to his house by illness in his family, and had little thought that his overseer would inflict such a punishment up the boy; he expected only such punishment to be flicted as is usually given refractory negroes. This explantion is due to Mr. Lewis, though to those who know him it is scarcely necessary to make it, as he is a man proverhial for the kindest treatment to his slaves.-[Charlottesville Adrocate.

with the sentence of the Court, the negro Crockett, who murdered Wm. Griffin of Stafford, in December last, was hanged at Stafford Court House on Friday. The murder was so perfectly cold blooded and unprovoked, that it called out an immense concourse of people to witness the execution. He made a full and complete confession on the scatfold, and stated that no person except himself, was implicated in the bru-tal deed. We understand, that though the Sheriff had taken every precaution to prevent it, the rope broke, and it was not until after a second trial, that the sentence of the law was carried out. Never was a criminal executed, who, according to his own confession, had less claim upon the sympathy of the publie .-- | Fredericksburg Recorder.

lying dangerously ill at his residence, one mile South of this place, ever since his return from Richmond. We are glad to inform his friends that he is now recovering, and, we hope, will soon be out again.
| Lewisburg Chronicle.

Railroad officers, on Tuesday, says the Petersburg Express, remained in session until a late hour at night. We are happy to learn that liberal arrangements were effected for the benefit of passengers from all quarters to the Springs of Virginia. Last year no union whatever existed between the several rail roads into rested, and consequently the passenger from distant at every stopping place, and made liable to many other disadvantages and inconveniences now wholly obviated. The happy consummation so important an object must bring with it results highly benefit cial to the respective roads, as well as to the interests of the peerless summer resorts of Virginia.

RAIL ROAD—FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED—The Express train which left this city on Tuesday night last, for the east, ran over the body of a man which was lying across the track, in the vicinity of Rowlsburg! The body was completely torn to peices and strewn siong the track. From spots of blood, the position of the body, its appearance, and other circumstances induce the suspicion that the man was first killed and his body placed upon the track to hide the crime.—

For the Enquirer.

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

At a Court of monthly seasions held for Caroline County, Virginia, at the Court House, on Monday, the 12th day of April, 1855;

John J. Bentler, 1955;

and Grubb not having married the girl. Hardesty met him and on sight shot him. The evidence showed that Grubb was armed also in expectation of the attack, but was chot in the act of drawing his weapon. The trial was ended last Thursday, and the verdict of the jury was not guilty. The following is the substance of the jury was not guilty. The following is the substance of the jury was not guilty. The following is the substance of the judgment pronounced by Judge Nutaliance of the judgment pronounced of the judgment

Resolved, 2nd, That these proceedings and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Court, be published in the Fredericksburg and Richmond newspapers, and be communicated to Mr. Fendleton.

A Conv—Teste.

A Copy-Teste.
GEO. K. TAYLOR, D. C.

Jas anacked by the negro with his axe. Fortunately a loaded gun was at hand, with which the doctor shot the negro, kidling him instantly. It is supposed the negro was insane.

The Stockholders of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Compeny, have accepted the provision of the act of the Legislature, granting a loan of \$400,000 for the Lynchburg Extension on certain conditions.

DESTRUCTION OF THE COTTON PLANT.— Information from various portions of South Carolina, according to the Charleston Mercury, leaves but little doubt of the general destruction of the cotton plant and other tender regetation by frost, on the nights of Monday and Tuesday last.

LATEST BY TELEGRA

Telegraphed for the Richmond Enquire, THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. WASHINGT MAY 3, 183

SENATE.—The Indian appropriation bill passed 26 against 9. The bill appropriates an aggrega-Thursdays to be appropriated to the considers of territorial business. The general appropris bill was then taken up, but no action had.

Hostron, May 2.—An immense granite buildin Federal street, occupied by the Dougless and pany, and by Messra. Saulem, Bayne & Ellsw printers, was entirely destroyed this morning, persons were killed by the falling of the wall. adjoining building, occupied by Mesers. Grant, ren & Co., paper dealers, which was also destr ed by the falling walls. The loss is estimate \$200,000-mostly insured.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. MONTREAL, May 3 -Converse's rope factory burnt yesterday. The foreman and three girls is

MARINE NEWS. NonFolk, May 3 .- Arrived, brig Hortense, BALTIMORE, MAY 3 .- Flour is dull and pa

lower; Howard street and Ohio \$1 25 a

Wheat is unchanged; sales of red at \$1 05 to 1 white 1 23 to 1 33. Corn is better, sales of whi 59 to 63, yellow 65 to 66 cts. NEW YORK, MAY 3 .- Flour is heavy, sal State brands at \$4 10 to 120, Ohio 4 40 to 455, 8 ern 4 45 a 4 70. Southern red wheat \$1.04 to 1 orn is lower; sales of white at 65 a 70. 72 ets. Stocks are active and higher-Virginia

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

RICHMOND MARKETS, MAY 4, 1858 FLOUR.—Supporting to shippers at \$5 to 51, and WHEAT—Prime Red, in demand at \$1.25, White \$ 0 ATS -8200.87 % cents. OATS -52653 cents. TOBACCO -We quote common Lucs at \$445 od \$5566, the Shipping \$65674, inferior leaf \$1 4. Stemming \$10@12, fine Manufacturing \$13@15

good \$5\colon burshipping \$5\colon \$2\cdots \cdots \cdots

NUTS.—Hard shell Almonds 10 to 12 cts. Soft shell it ets. Mixed 17 to 18c. Filbert's 8 to 19c. Palm million. Cocco mits \$5 2 100.

RACON—We quote to-day. Sides 10 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 21 ite. Short \$\(\frac{1}{2} \) 5 cts. Plain Hams 12 ct. Sugar curred Bagged 12 frond stock in market, with a downward tendency. LARD—In bible 11 \(\frac{1}{2} \) to 12 cts. In kegs 12 to 12 \(\frac{1}{2} \) SUGARS—We quote New Orleans 6\(\frac{1}{2} \) 7 \(\frac{1}{2} \) dull. Cts. (OFFEE—Rio 25 \(\frac{1}{2} \) fill 15 ct. Laguayra 12 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 3 MOLASSES—New Orleans Molasses in bible 36 cts. we calc. Cuba New do, 25 \(\frac{1}{2} \) did cts.

POTATOES.—We quote Northern Mercers \$1 20. Cor 25 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 6 \(\frac{1}{2} \) cuballed. \$25@70 ₱ bushel. FERTILIZERS—Peruvian Guano \$55 per ton. Can \$25 per ton. Colombian \$36 per ton. De il Manipulated Gusno \$50; Reese's do \$53; De Berg's Phosphate Lime \$40 per ton. Randes Super Phosphate Lime \$40 per ton. Rone dust \$324. FISH.—Herrings Halifax New \$45; from the what.

North Carolina in market, Mackers, No. 5 \$5 No. 1, in kits, \$2 25. WHISKEY—, ichmond Rectified 20a21jc, Cine 3e24 ets TEAS,—Imperial and Gunpowder, 55@\$1 TEAS.—Imperial and Gunpowder, 55@\$1 LiqUORS—Beasto, Otard, Dupuy & Co., \$3@ gallon; A. Seignette, \$1,25@4.50; Surerac, \$1,25 Hennessey, \$3,95@5.500, Peach, scarce at \$1,25@2.3 Apple, 60@55c; do. old, Toe @\$1.50; Northern, dr. Tsc. Imitation, 45@47.9 cents. Ren.—New England 35 cents for mixed; 55% for pure. Gis.—Holland, 135.

HON AND NAILS -Pig Iron, \$30 to 35; Sweder, per ton. English refined and Tredegar, \$80; Co English, \$70; American country, \$190. Cut Nails 8 cts : P lb. LIME. -Last sales at \$1 5 from store; 90 cts from Market well supplied.

HOOP POLES,—Flour bbl. \$7 _9; bbd. \$17@18 p. and. GUNPOWDER.—Dupont's and Hazard's Sporting. and FFF \$5,25; Blasting \$3 P keg, wholesale pric tall price F FF and FFF \$6,75; Blasting \$4,25.

tall price F FF and FFF \$6.55; Blasting \$4.25; FLANSEED, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100,1 25 pt bushel. GRASS SEEDS, **Clover Seed \$5.25(5.55) acc. quantity and quality. Herds Grass \$1.50(3.2) per \$2.25(2.250). Orchard and Randall Grass 1.50(3.2) per SALES OF STOCKS IN RICHMON SALLES OF STOCKS IN KICHMON

REPORTED BY JOHN A. LANCASTER & SON, BROKESVirginia 6 per cent, 34 years to run, no sales at the Ti
Do. Do shorter dates, sales \$91, and interest
Bonds guaranteed by the State, sales \$40 and interest
Richmond City Bonds, sales \$92 and interest
Virginia Bank Stock, par \$50 - sales \$72 &

Richmond and Potersburg Railroad Stock, last sales \$13.5,
Farmers Bank Stock, sales \$10.55,
Farmers Bank Stock, sales \$10.55,
Farmers Bank Stock, sales \$10.55,
Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Stock, sales \$47,
Richmond Fire Association Stock, par \$20, alone \$45,
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potonia-Railroad
sales \$10,
Virginia Central Railroad Stock, last sales \$1,
Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Stock, last sales \$1,
James River and Kanawin Stock, last sales \$1,
James River and Kanawin Stock, last sales \$1,
James River and Kanawin Stock, last sales \$1,

MARINE NEWS.

FORT OF RICHMOND, MAY 3, 1888 HIGH WATER THIS DAY AT 9 O'CLUCK Steamer Jamestown, Parrich, New York,

Steamer Geoorge Peabody, Pritche't, Balt Burk Elf, Percival, New York, ballast. Schr S. R. Allen, Baker, Boston, indze. Schr Jas, Medison, Magnard, Philadelphia. Schr A. R. Johnson, Jenkins, Philadelphia, a Schr Helen, Long, Boston, mdze. Schr Exit, Folks, Baltimore lumber.

Schr Manchester, Chichester, New York, m RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

VIRGINIA.-At Rules holden in the Cle

VIRGINIA.—At Rules holden in the Cleri of the County Court of Hanover, on the 6 January, 1258;

D. B. Bridgiord and N. Tinsley Pate, merch partiers, trading under the firm and style of D. ford & Co. Plaintifs, 1 Assimst F. Damella, Detendants. The object of this sult is to recover of the dithe sum of \$62 62, with interest, from the shi do those, 1855, till paid; and an affidavit having beet the cause, that the defendant is not a resident State, it is ordered that the said defendant do within one month after due publication of this or

May 4—cw4w WM O WINSTON C

DIVIDEND NOTICE
Office of Va. Fire and Marine Insurance
Richmond, May 4th, 188

The Directors of this Company have declared;
dend of eight per cent on the Capital Stars
the profits of the past six months, payable to the St
ders, or their legal representatives, on and siter thinst, until which time the transfer book will be das
May 4—dtl5. WM. WILLIS Jr. 85

EXCHANGE AND HANKING HOLSS
OF C. W. FURCELL & CO.

It will redoes for the present, in Bankable
the isauce of the following Banks
Bank of the Valley, at Staunton
Central Bank at Staunton
Monticello Bank, at Charlottesville
Merchants' Bank, at Lynchurg
Bank of Commerce, at Frederickstarg
Bank of Howardsville, at Howardsville
Bank of Old Dominion, at Alexandria
Bank of Neckbridge, at Lexington
Bank of Reckbridge, at Lexington
Bank of Reckbridge, at Lexington

Bank of Rockbridge, at Lexington Bank of Rockingham, at Harrisonburg FREIGHT FOR BOSTON THE Steamer GEO. PEABODY will leave Steemen GEO. PEABODY will leave Steemen GEO.

Richmond for Baltimore every Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock, where she w.l.connect with Boston Steamer that leaves Baltimore every Saul afternoon, and arrive at Boston the following Tuesday Goods will be delivered through to Boston with expedition by this route, and at a moderate rate of the Forterms, apply to LUDLAM & WATSON May; Office opposite Steamer's WESTON MAY; Office opposite Steamer's WESTON MAY; AND THE STANDAY 187, 1855.

WM. S. TUPMAN and IRVING HALL naries day purchased the entire interest of 1 C o's SHONG, in the firm of Grashing & Tupman and shong, Tupman & Co., they will continue the business der the name and style of TUPMAN & HALL.

For the present at 94, Main size.

The subscriber having disposed of his entire TUPMAN & HALL, as above noticed, recommended to the former customers of the old firm as working the subscriber of the subscriber

CHURCH WILLIAM R. FLE
CHURCH & FLEMING.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
CORNER CARY AND 13TH STREETS, OPPOSITE OF
LUMBIAS HOTEL, RICHARDS, VA.
WILL pay particular attention to the saled
RINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. De
all kinds of Agricultural implements, which are a
ed; also, field and garden Seeds of almost every
May 4-eff

COFFEE,-250 bags Laguayra Coffee, for said May 1 I. & G. B. DAVENPO JACKSON'S SUMMER CANDLES - 200
for sale. 1 & G B. DAVENPO

REEN AND BLACK TRAN-Of fip imported, for sale by SELDEN & Corner Pearl and CHEESE-Imitation English Cheese of ty, for sale by SELDEN - Corner F -

RESH MACCARONI, of superior quality, 2

sale by
May 4

Conner Pearl and Carrier

NAILS—Assorted sizes—for sale by DAVENFORI